

THE BRITISH COLONIST.
Saturday Morning, October 27, 1866
TO ADVERTISERS.
Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
TO AGENTS.
Settlements of accounts will be rendered monthly, or
supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily and
weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rate,
and no exception will be made in future to this rule.

THE ARMY OF ENGLAND.
If the condition of the naval force of England exhibits, as we have pointed out, a woeful lack of energy and gross maladministration on the part of the British Government, the organization of her land force, shows even greater and more culpable neglect, and we may therefore not be surprised at the leading journals in England sounding the note of alarm, and endeavoring to arouse the country to a sense of its inferiority and insecurity as compared with other powers. The London Review, in an able commentary on the state of England's defenses, thus points out the causes for the lethargy and neglect in applying a remedy to the shortcomings of the army: "Any naval blunder is closely watched, quickly reported, and loudly commented upon. The rules of the service form part of our constitutional Ministry, and are as amenable as any other officials to Parliamentary vote and censure. Not so the army. There has never been any reform or change proposed in our land forces that has not been met with the most determined opposition from military men both in and out of Parliament. Witness, for instance, the system of promotion by purchase—of making his banker's book, and not his own merits, the test of an officer's professional advancement. What should we say if such a system were not only tolerated in the Prussian, Austrian, or Italian armies, but fiercely defended as a most admirable institution by many of its officers? Then, again, unlike the navy, the general public in England know little and care less about army matters in general. Except amongst those who have relations holding commissions in the service, our military customs, regulations, resources, and expenditure form a sealed book, which few, if any, care to open. People, in general, know that we have an army, that great interest is requisite to become an officer in that force, and that to those who can purchase their promotion and have money enough to exchange when ordered to the colonies, barracks-yard life forms a pleasant occupation for the sons of noblemen and landed gentry between the time of leaving college and that of settling down to some steady occupation. But how many men in every-day life are there who can tell what our army costs us, or what available forces we have to fall back upon? how many men we lose every year by death? by whom the force is really governed? where the authority of the War Office begins? or, lastly, what we pay for land forces as compared with the expenditure of other countries? In short, there is this difference between the two services, that, whereas in the navy the officers themselves may in some degree be trusted to point out where reforms are wanted, and where expenditure is excessive; in the army we must look to the outside public to find out the faults, and to insist upon a remedy being applied to them." It is now a settled fact that England has by far the least effective army of any great Power, and for it pays infinitely more than any of her neighbors. France possesses an efficient army ready at all times to take the field, and in a week could send three hundred thousand men out of the country. Her hospitals, commissariat, clothing, armory, etc., are always kept in a state of readiness for service. She has in round numbers some 400,000 men under arms, with a reserve, 150,000 strong, and no fewer than 105,000 horses. The English army may be put down at 145,000 men of all ranks—83,000 of whom are serving and perishing from the climate in India—and 14,000 horses, without any reserve. And yet for this very inferior force of a third the number of men, no reserve army at all, and a seventh of the number of horses of her neighbor, it will hardly be believed, that England pays over half a million per annum more than the French do for their army. The amount voted this year for the army, including the sums necessary for the more rapid conversion of the Enfield rifles into breech-loaders verges on fifteen millions, and yet the Times asserts that "the country has nothing for its money, that its shores are practically defenceless, and that no force can be put into the field capable of standing for an hour against a foreign invader." This assertion is fiercely assailed by the Morning Star, which stigmatizes it as a "gross ex-

aggeration," but it is admitted on all sides that Government has egregiously failed in its management of the army, and that the case calls loudly for enquiry into the expenditure of public money. That there should be some relative difference between the army budgets of England and France is not a matter of surprise when the difference of pay and allowances to officers and men in the British service is considered, but such an enormous disparity can only be the result of reckless extravagance. Then if we turn to Prussia, the terrible waste of money becomes still more apparent. The first to adopt an improved weapon that has rendered her soldiery the most formidable in the world, and thus putting to the blush the other great Powers of Europe, the army budget of Prussia amounts to only some where near £7,000,000, and with these resources she called into the field the other day no less than 500,000 men, overcame a splendid army, and was only prevented by diplomacy from dictating the terms of peace at Vienna. Other instances might be cited and parallels drawn by no means calculated to impress us either with the wisdom of the Government or the strength of the nation, but "comparisons," as Mrs Malaprop would say, "are odious." The public mind in England is aroused to the necessity of reform in the two important branches of the service, as well as in the administration of the poor-law, the extension of the suffrage, and other important matters, and there is every reason to hope that the new Government, if it steers the ship of State long enough, will strive to bring about some important and essential changes, thus averting the dangers of the "crawfish" policy that would in the natural course of events reduce England to a second or third rate power among nations.

HORRIBLE.—At Bolton, G. E., three ruffians with blackened faces, entered the house of James Hannah, when he and his wife were absent, leaving the house in charge of a little girl eleven years old and a young man. The ruffians saw they came to kill Hannah, and as he was not present would burn the house. They destroyed everything, and threw the child down a bank. The horn being sounded they fled, but a few days afterwards, a stranger entered and struck Mrs Hannah, when alone, with a large stick about the head. She fled out of the house. The child on following her was struck with an axe on the head and pitched into the cellar. The murderer again followed Mrs Hannah, beat her savagely, then left her lying on the ground. When she returned she saw her house in flames, with the murdered child in its ruins. Several arrests have been made, and an American soldier has been committed for trial. Threats had before been made of burning Hannah's house.

DEATH OF VICE ADMIRAL RICH.—We have to announce the death of Vice Admiral C. Rich, who died yesterday afternoon at his temporary residence in Pall Mall, from the effects of an accident. On Sunday night, in descending the lower flight of steps of the staircase at the United Service Club, he made a false step and fell with great violence on the marble pavement. He sustained a very severe cut on the head, besides other injuries. The Admiral was immediately taken to his home, where he died from the effects of the wound. He was 60 years of age, and had been in the service for 40 years. He was a member of the Society of Apothecaries. He was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

IN THE LOFT OF THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM stands the "poor man's coffin." It is an ordinary wooden coffin, painted (not lighted) at the bottom with sponge. A layer of coarsely powdered charcoal, about one inch thick, is placed in the bottom of the coffin, then another layer of sand of the same thickness, then pebbles, coarse gravel, and stones are placed on the whole. This forms an admirable filter, and one with the reach of the power.

What different tastes men have, and what different things men talk about! Some bore you with their talk on the conversion of the Jews, while others small-bore you by talking of the conversion of the Euphrates. And now the latter is by far the most usual theme for chatter, and at every public dinner some body is sure to make a speech upon the object, and become for half an hour or so a sort of "Euphrates Speaker."

The gift of invisibility was formerly believed to be procurable by means of fern seed; but no peculiar power of rendering people invisible resides especially in the seed of fern. Put on any very seedy suit of clothes, and walk about in the streets. You will very soon find that your acquaintance will pass you without seeing you.

A gentleman at table remarked that he could not endure fish unless it was well cooked. "This," said the waiter, as he handed him a plate of the desired dish, "is, I hope, well-fish nicely cooked to suit you." "Well yes," replied the gentleman, as he tasted it, "it is done a good deal better than I anticipated it would be."

There is a new bonnet on the horizon. It is made of one large full blown rose, which lies flat on the top of the head, sewn on a sort of dew-dropped tulle, which is crossed under the chin, where another small rose peeps forth. The whole is called a "chapeau puf." In less than three weeks it will be in struggling rivalry with the "Lamballe."

Australian sovereigns are in circulation in Great Britain by the banks. These coins differ in color from the gold of the London Mint, and have a somewhat felicitous appearance; but they have become and are becoming a legal tender in the country.

It was suggested by an American, some years ago, to construct an immense diving bell for the purpose of an oyster diver. People could then enjoy the luxury of gathering their own oysters and eating them at the depth of six fathoms in Long Island Sound.

Colonel Von Breke, chief of the staff of the celebrated Confederate General Stuart, and author of the memoirs of the war lately issued in Blackwood's Magazine, is now attached as a cavalry officer to the staff of Prince Frederick Charles in Prussia.

A Yankee horse-lamer advertises a performing horse that will kick a cigar out of the mouth of any one in the audience who chooses to let him, without touching the face of the smoker.

It is stated on the authority of the London Owl that Lord Cowley has resigned his embassy at Paris.

LOSERS DURING THE LATE WAR.—The loss of the Second Prussian Army, under the Crown Prince, amounts altogether to 67 officers and 1,139 men killed, 261 officers and 5,542 men wounded, 26 officers and 1,385 men missing. Out of these losses the Guard Corps alone contributes 20 officers and 23 men killed, 51 officers and 1,499 men wounded, one officer and 634 men missing. According to official statements there remain at present in all the military hospitals under Prussian management still between 31,000 and 34,000 sick and wounded. The number of the former is stated at about 12,000. The proportion of wounded Austrians in the Prussian hospitals to wounded Prussians is stated to be about two to one—or about 13,000 Austrians to about 7,000 Prussians. The Berlin Volkszeitung says, that at the lowest calculation the victims of the late short and bloody war reckoned at no less than 20,000 to 24,000 killed on the spot or since died from their wounds, to which may probably be added an equal number of both parties who have died from illness, chiefly the cholera.

THE MILLIONAIRES.—We see from the lists that on Alexander J. Stewart, dry goods person, we believe, returns an income of \$14,200, a year, the greatest in America. If Mr Stewart is not the mere representative of a company, it is also in all probability the largest business income in the world. It is extremely improbable, if we except the Rothschilds, whose wealth is rather that of a family than of an individual, that any unincorporated person has an income approaching Mr Stewart's. If such a one exists it must be among the South American States, where there are still one or two families surpassing those of Europe. The largest income in America is Mr Astor's, returned, we believe, at more than \$80,000, a year, a sum below the Earl of Shaftesbury, but considerably above the boundary line between the rich and the millionaires—namely, 50,000, a year from realized property. Till recently there were certainly not 1,000 such millionaires in the world, but with the rise in rents and prices the number must have considerably increased.—Spectator.

A HAPPY EDITOR.—On last evening we had the pleasure of feeling rich, happy, and respectable. We became the sole proprietor of five shares in the California Times and Company. The stock is divided into 1,000 shares, at \$5.00 per share. We are now classed as one of the proprietors. We know we are rich. We feel it. We are going to help run the tunnel into the richest hill in Idaho, and if we don't find our pile there we intend to continue it through every mountain in the Territory, and extend it through Nevada and California, and if we don't find the rocks we are after we intend to undermine Utah and Mexico and blow Brig and Max out of the country for the country's good. So look out for breakers ahead.—Idaho Union.

A FEW DAYS since a gentleman called upon some ladies and was shown into the parlor by a servant girl. She asked him what name she should announce, and he, wishing to take them by surprise, replied, "Amicus" (a friend). The girl seemed at first a little puzzled, but quickly regained her composure, and in the blindest manner possible observed, "What kind of a cuss did you say, sir?" The visitor was embarrassed for a moment, but, recovering, handed her his card, and vowed never again to use Latin to a servant girl.

A CURIOUS effect of the influence of civilization upon nature is seen in Pennsylvania. The Flora of the State is found to have undergone remarkable changes plants that were formerly rare being now quite abundant. This effect is attributed to the spread of railways, and the change is so marked that some botanists think the "foreign" Flora will supplant the native. The valley of the Susquehanna has already been taken possession of by the invaders.

ONE of the oldest surgeons in general practice in the neighborhood of London, Dr T. Assell, of Bow, has fallen a victim to the cholera, having contracted the disease in the discharge of his duties as medical officer of health of the Bow district. Dr Assell was chairman of the Board of Examiners of the Society of Apothecaries. He was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

We would suggest to the purveyors of the refreshments at the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts, London, that they should introduce a new summer beverage, to be called—Mellonade.

"Give me a place to rest my lever on," says Archimedes, "and I will move the world." "Give me pure and unadulterated drugs," says Medicus of the olden time, "and I will cure disease."

In one sense, both of these learned pundits were the veriest charlatans. They knew there was no place to rest their lever on, either to move the world or cure disease. Mechanism was in a backward state, and the medical profession was but another name for sorcery, and all the adjuncts of magic filters and charms of the "evil eye," &c.

But these latter days have borne unto us something more than even apparition and its crew ever dreamt of in their maddest philosophy. In these days of practical science, what was theory of yesterday is fact to-day, and all the old-time notions become as bubbles in the sun, and burst and break with every breath we draw.

Let Archimedes shoulder his lever and we will find a resting place for it to move the world. Let mine ancient Medicus pant and toil no more for the drugs he so sorely needs, for we have them at our hand, ever ready to serve them at his beck.

Refined in the laboratory of Dr Maggell, the finest materials known in the medical profession are obtainable by any one. His Bilious, Dyspeptic, and Diarrhoea Pills stand unrivalled, and his Salve operates with magical effect upon burns, scalds, and all sores and ulcers of the skin.

In fact, we think MAGGELL'S PILLS and Salve are the wonder of this century, and we are happy in the thought that many others of our brethren of the craft agree with us. We would earnestly counsel that all families provide themselves with Dr Maggell's Preparations at once, and keep them ready at hand, so as to use them at the most opportune time and with as occasion serves.—Valley Sentinel, 27s

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.
PERRY DAVIS'
VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.
The Greatest Family Medicine of the Age
Taken internally it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursery sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painters' colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea, and dysentery. Applied externally, cures felons, boils and all sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swollen joints, ring worm and tetter, rheumatism, frost-bitten feet and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. It is a SURE REMEDY FOR AGUE AND CHILLS AND FEVER.

New Advertisements.
The Gentlemen Amateurs of Victoria
ENGAGED IN THE FORTHCOMING
Complimentary benefit to S. G. Marsh, will assemble on the stage of the Theatre (1118) Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, for a reading of the "Hobbs," and for the purpose of making local adaptations. oc27

LOST.
SUSPECTED TO HAVE BEEN LOST ON
Board the Eliza Anderson or Jose McNeil, on or about the 14th of September last, a SQUARE DEAL BOX without lock, containing Photographic and Stereoscopic views of places in British Columbia and Puget Sound, cards de visits and other articles.
Any one furnishing such information as shall lead to the recovery of the same, will be suitably rewarded.
THOS ALLISON, Commission Agent,
Government Street, Victoria, V. I.
[Olympia Tribune copy] oc27 1w

Mortgagee's Sale.
Messrs Franklin
Are instructed to Sell, by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
Friday, Nov. 2d, 1866
AT SALESROOM.
Government street,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
In pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a Deed dated the 19th of January, 1863.
Subdivisions 4, 8, 10, 12 and 13, of Lot 1257.
The above Property will be sold in 5 lots.
Conditions of Sale.
The Title Deeds will be deposited in the Land Registry Office for the use of all parties.
The above mentioned Property being offered for Sale under the powers of sale contained in the Mortgage Deed, under which the Mortgagee holds the same and which Deed has been duly Registered under the Land Registry Act, 1860. The title shall commence with that Deed and the purchaser shall not require the production of or investigate, or make any objection or requisition in respect of the prior title, whether such prior title appear by recital, settlement, covenant for production, or whether such do not appear at all.
The Title Deeds can be inspected at Messrs Drake & Jackson's Office, Government street, Victoria.
Acts of Purchase, at Buyer's expense.
Registrar's Office—Supreme Court, Victoria, V. I.
DEED OF ASSIGNMENT.
26th of September, 1866.
WILLIAM PICKETT, of Victoria, Merchant, to
William Robert Haynes Adamson, of Victoria, Accountant.
ASSIGN ALL HIS ESTATE AND REVENUE, comprising a Schedule of Debts, to the benefit of the Creditors of the said William Pickett, was filed for Registration, this 15th day of October, A. D., 1866, at the hour of 11.45 a.m.
RICHARD WOODS, Acting Registrar. oc27

Eureka Meat Market.
THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO INFORM the citizens, and public generally, that he will re-open
SATURDAY NEXT, THE 29th INSTANT
THE MEAT MARKET
On the premises Government street, opposite the Casino & Amusement office, lately known as the Eureka, where he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage. The best meats the Market affords, will be supplied on liberal terms
W. B. TOWNSEND oc27
Victoria, V. I. Sept 26th, 1866

DR. COOL
DENTIST.
WILL RETURN TO VICTORIA ABOUT the 1st of November next, and will visit New Westminster, Yale, Nanaimo, and the various ports on the Sound.
September 26th, 1866. oc27

REMOVAL.
DR. BARNARD,
DENTIST.
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE to Douglas Street, first floor on the right, 40- See Card at Evening Chronicle. oc9 1m

DWELLING HOUSE
—AND—
A CRE LOT
For Sale or to Lease,
SITUATED TOP OF FORT STREET.
THE HOUSE IS TWO STOREY, HARD finished and papered, Bath Room and Water Taps, together with Stable, Wood shed, Chicken House, &c.
Apply to
J. A. McGUIRE, 40- Douglas Street, Victoria. oc9 1m

N. B.—Part of the purchase money can remain on Mortgage. oc23

New Advertisements.
ST-1860-X.
A GREAT MANY SIDE HITS ARE being made at the Plantation Bitters, by a score of two of the most distinguished friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeited them. It's all of no use. To a people not being imposed upon, the Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in same sized bottle and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.
The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate they create a healthy appetite. They overcome effects of dyspepsia and indigestion. They strengthen the system and relieve the mind. They prevent malarial and intermittent fevers. They purify the blood and acidity of the stomach. They cure dyspepsia and indigestion. They cure Diarrhoea, Cholera and Cholera morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and the exhausted nature's great restorer. The recipe and full directions are around each bottle. Clergymen, Merchants and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find immediate and permanent relief in these Bitters; but above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate female and mothers.
The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, port and hamlet showing civilized nations, these bottles, taken to come near our name and style as they are, and because a great article must be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.
P. H. DRAKE & Co., Proprietors, New York City.
Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Country Stores and Dealers every where throughout the world.
C. LANGLEY & Co., Victoria, General Agents for the Colony

Barne's Magnolia Water.
A toilet delight! The ladies' treasure and gentlemen's joy. Have already obtained a sale in every town, village, port and hamlet showing civilized nations, these bottles, taken to come near our name and style as they are, and because a great article must be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.
It removes redness, tan, blotches, &c.
It cures nervous headache and allays inflammation. It cools, soothes and refreshes the skin. It yields a soft and healthy complexion. It cures sunburns and stings of insects. It contains no material injurious to the skin.
Rid what every lady should have. Sold every where. Try the Magnolia Water once and you will use no other Cologne, Perfumery, or Toilet Water afterwards.
DEMAS BARNE & Co., Proprietors, New York City, N. Y.

Over a Million Dollars Saved.
GENTLEMEN.—I had a negro man worth \$1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liment. It soon effected a permanent cure.
J. L. DOWNING.
Montgomery, Ala. June 17th, 1866.
"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scalds or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for Burns, Bruises, Sores, Rheumatism, &c., and all say it acts like magic."
J. W. HEWITT.
Freeman for American, Wells Fargo and Harnden's Express.
"The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced to use your celebrated Mustang Liment."
ED SEELY.
Gloucester, Mass. August 1, 1866.
"It was admitted that the Mexican Mustang Liment performs more cures in a shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, Freemen and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plated engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westcott, Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of James Bates & Co. over the top.
An order has been made to counterfeits with a cheap stone plate label. Look closely!"
Lyon's Kathairon.
It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It eradicates dandruff and dandruff. It keeps the hair cool and clean. It keeps the hair soft, and glossy. It prevents hair turning gray and falling out. It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is perfectly safe—cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the ear-load, and yet is almost incredible demand. It is in use, and there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.
E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Lyon's Flea Powder
Lyon's Magnetic Flea Powder is instant death to Fleas, Flies, Roaches, and everything of the insect species. It is one of the few articles that can be relied upon, and for a mere two bits we can save the ladies and bills of these little pests. None is genuine unless signed by E. Lyon, and bearing the private stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., New York.

Lyon's Extract Ginger.
LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warm stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes, &c., everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Extract. Take no other.
Caution.—See that the private U. S. Stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., is over the cork of each bottle; none other is genuine.

AND ALL ABOVE ARTICLES.
For sale by all Dealers.
C. LANGLEY & Co., Victoria
General Agents for the Colony oc19

New Advertisements.
New Fall Goods.
VICTORIA HOUSE,
FORT STREET.
Now Landing and For Sale at above Establishment, ex "Royal Tar" from London
3-4 and 4-4 ABERDEEN WINSEYS;
French Merinos, Coburgs and Alpaca's;
Embroidered Linsey and other Robes;
Winter Skirts and Skirting;
4-4 and 6-4 Wool Plaids;
WINTER SHAWLS and MANTLES;
WATERPROOF TWEED MANTLES;
FLANNELS—White and Scarlet, single and Double widths;
Printed and Fancy Wove Flannels;
Ladies', Girls' and Children's Woollen Hosiery;
do do Morino do;
KNITTED WOOL HOODS and POLKAS;
Ladies' Knitted Garbalds;
CORSETS—a large assortment;
10-4 and 12-4 Superior Family Blankets;
Harrow's Superior White Longcloths;
Cotton and Linen Sheetings and Quilts;
IRISH LINENS, Huckabacks, Table Damask, &c.;
Table Oil Cloths and Crumb Cloths;
BLACK GLASS SILKS—all widths;
RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS;
Ladies' and Children's Underclothing;
RICH FRENCH BROCHE SHAWLS;
FANCY SILKS—A large variety embracing all the newest styles;
And a large variety of Fancy Goods too numerous to particularize.
ON Y PARLE FRANCAIS.
Wm. DENNY, Manager.
N. B. Fresh additions to Stock received by every Steamer.
oc18

Ball to H. E. Governor Kennedy and Family.
CLAMOR AGAINST THE BALL CO.—MAYBE will be paid by the Treasurer, at the bank of British Columbia, on application being made. Claims not rendered before Saturday the 27th instant will not be admitted.
Victoria, October 26th, 1866. oc25

NOTICE.
Re Estate of Sporborg & Rueff.
ALL PERSONS INTERESTED TO THE above Estate, are hereby requested to settle their accounts according to the provisions of the Real Estate Tax Amendment Act, 1862, all such arrears which shall not have been paid to the Sheriff at his office, within five days from this date, will be levied accordingly.
J. W. LAKE, Esq., Assignee. oc25

NOTICE.
Re Estate of Sporborg & Rueff.
ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the above Estate, are hereby requested to forward a statement of the same to the undersigned, on or before the 15th of November next, or they may be disallowed.
J. W. LAKE, Esq., Assignee. oc25

NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned has been dissolved by mutual consent. All business will be carried on by W. R. H. Adamson, who will pay all debts owing by the firm and receive all amounts due to the firm.
Dated the 25th day of September, A. D., 1866.
WILLIAM ROBERT HAYNES ADAMSON, EDWARD HUBB, WIDNESSES—NATHANIEL JACOB. oc9

Royal Hospital.
THE COMMITTEE BEG MOST RESPECTFULLY to ask the subscribers to the above institution, to contribute their subscription and donations a little earlier this year, in order that the Committee may be enabled to overcome the difficulties the institution is at present labouring under.
E. CRIDGE, Secretary. Victoria Oct. 8, 1866. oc9

Notice.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Victoria, V. I., October 10th, 1866. oc17
THE LIST OF ALIENS OF REAL Estate Tax, for the year ending June 30, 1866, have been placed in the Sheriff's hands, with instructions to levy the same according to the provisions of the Real Estate Tax Amendment Act, 1862, all such arrears which shall not have been paid to the Sheriff at his office, within five days from this date, will be levied accordingly.
W. R. H. ADAMSON, Sheriff. oc17

Notice.
In the matter of the Estate of S. Miasner who has made an assignment for the benefit of his Creditors
A DIVIDEND IN THIS ESTATE, (No. 53) 2 1/2 per cent., will be paid at the office of the undersigned, on the 25th day of September, 1866, on and after the 25th day of September, 1866.
JOHN WILKIE, F. W. LAKE, Esq., Assignee. oc29

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All business will be carried on by W. R. H. Adamson, who will pay all debts owing by the firm and receive all amounts due to the firm.
Dated the 25th day of September, A. D., 1866.
WILLIAM ROBERT HAYNES ADAMSON, EDWARD HUBB, WIDNESSES—NATHANIEL JACOB. oc18 1m

D. LINDSAY, Accountant.
Government street, Victoria, V. I.
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY Estates wound up by private arrangement, Debts Collected, Loans Negotiated, and a general Agency Business transacted.
April 19, 1866. oc29

Wanted Immediately
A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE WORK, Apply to
MRS. SUTRO, Pandora street. oc23 1w

Wanted
A YOUNG GIRL TO KEEP A CHILD out of mischief. To prevent his falling into the water or fire. Little more or less will be required. Apply
THIS OFFICE oc18

WANTED
A GOOD COOK, Apply to
MRS. BOWMAN, Yates street oc29

WANTED.
A FIRST CLASS COOK, Apply at the
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Victoria, V. I. oc5

ALBION HOUSE,
Fort street, V. I.
MRS. PICKLES
Has just received
BY EXPRESS
A VERY CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE HATS, Bonnets, Mantles, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Buckles, Brooches, Hosiery, Winter Gloves. Also, Ladies' and Children's Wool Garbalds, Gaiters and Boots, Embroideries, handsome Winter Skirts, Winseys, Plaids, French Merinos in various colors, Harrocks' Longcloths, and other Staple and Fancy Goods. oc23 1m

NOTICE.
BY A DEED DATED 25TH SEPT. A. D. 1866, notice hereby given that William Pickett, trading at Victoria, V. I., under the style and name of Pickett & Co., Merchant, has made an assignment of all his Estate and Effects, to William Robert Haynes Adamson, of Victoria, V. I., aforesaid, accountant, absolutely, to be applied and administered for the benefit of the creditors of the said firm, in like manner as if he had at the date thereof, been adjudged bankrupt.
Witness—Geo. P. Oakes, Solicitor, Government street V. I., Oct. 26, 1866. oc2

